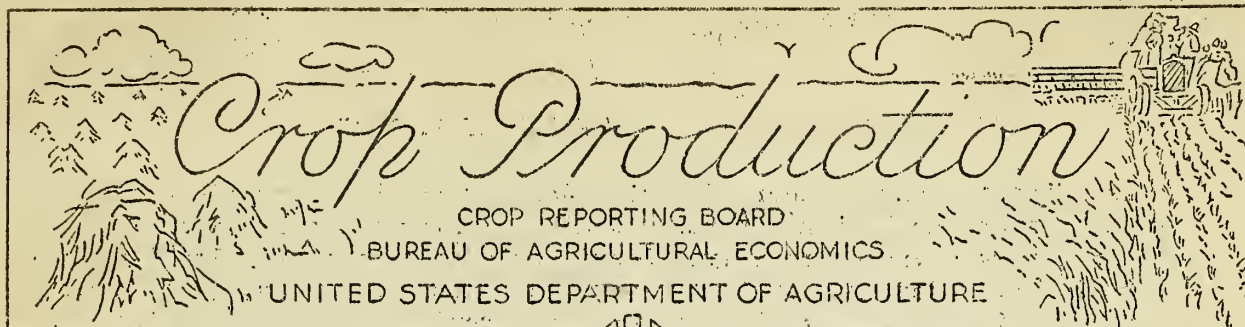


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FEBRUARY 1, 1947

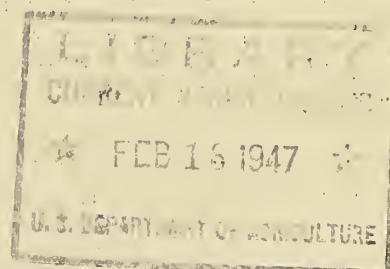
The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1935-44	1944	1945	Indicated 1946
	Thousand boxes			
<u>CITRUS FRUITS</u> 1/				
Oranges & Tangerines....	81,450	113,210	104,520	123,560
Grapefruit.....	40,083	52,180	63,550	65,990
Lemons.....	11,520	12,550	14,500	13,900

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1936-45	1946	1947	Average 1936-45	1946	1947
	Million pounds			Millions		
January	8,115	8,615	8,808	3,085	4,292	4,568

^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown.



GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1947

Few significant changes occurred during January in the favorable outlook for 1947 production on the Nation's farms. Weather during the month was mostly mild and seasonal work advanced rapidly. Short periods of extremely low temperatures were usually preceded by snow that blanketed grains and grass, so that adverse effects were minimized. Melting of the snow provided beneficial moisture. For most of the month open weather permitted movement of grains and livestock to market. Grazing continued on pastures and ranges, conserving roughage and concentrate feeds. Milk flow and egg production were maintained at high levels. But the end of January and the first week of February brought a severe cold wave and blizzards. Soil blowing in parts of the Great Plains caused light damage to winter wheat. Some oats and barley had been frozen out and delivery of truck crops was delayed by a cold wave at the beginning of the month.

Citrus was barely affected in Texas, but suffered moderately in Arizona from freezing temperatures striking into the Southwest in early January. Fruit dropping had occurred in Florida throughout January. While citrus production had been expected on February 1 to reach a new high volume, the effects of the February cold wave cannot be fully appraised for sometime. The January cold wave in the Southwest did little more than delay movement of truck crops from that area. But severe damage to tender vegetables resulted from the early February freezes in Florida. Winter truck crop production was estimated at about 95 percent of that a year earlier, before the freeze damage. Now the aggregate will be affected by the extent of salvage and replantings. Total spring crop vegetables may run as much as 8 percent below the acreage of last spring.

Farm poultry flocks, though 6 percent smaller than a year ago, produced at the highest rate in history for January and set a new record in egg production for the month. All parts of the country show a decline in the number of potential layers. Furthermore, farmers now plan to buy fewer baby chicks in 1947 than they bought in 1946. Milk production in January was less than 1 percent under the January record in 1945 when milk cow numbers were at their peak. Production per cow in herd on February 1 was the highest on record for the date, the twelfth consecutive month in which previous records for corresponding months had been exceeded.

January temperatures varied widely from severe cold to extremely mild for the month. The average, however, was milder than usual by 2 to 12 degrees in various parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. In Pacific Coast and Mountain States and the southern three-fourths of Texas average temperatures were about usual to 4 degrees below normal for the month. Freezing temperatures, with snow and freezing rain, striking as deep as Arizona, Texas and Louisiana in the first week of the month, brought shipments of winter vegetables virtually to a standstill, but apparently caused little damage to citrus, except in Arizona. By mid-month vegetable shipments were again active. A cold wave penetrated Florida with freezing temperatures the first week in February, causing severe damage to beans, tomatoes, potatoes and tender vegetables and increased the drop of citrus from trees. Elsewhere the mild weather caused fear that fruit buds would swell and open, but this fear was allayed by the colder weather at the end of the month. Plowing was reported as far north as New Jersey and in Kansas and Missouri, with the probability of seeding some oats soon. In Oklahoma and Texas fields of oats and barley, which had frozen out, were prepared and in some cases seeded to spring grains.

Snow cover came and went during the month, but afforded protection in most areas prior to each cold wave. Early February storms deepened the snow pack in the

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CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

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northern Mountain States, which depend upon this source for irrigation water. Snow blanketed wheat fields in Nebraska, Iowa, northern Illinois, Indiana and northward, also most of the northeast, except Ohio and much of Pennsylvania. Left uncovered were areas in eastern Colorado, Kansas and southward, where blowing soil at the edges of the main wheat sections has caused only slight damage to date. Grazing of wheat pastures continued. Precipitation for the month was above normal in most of the area east of the Mississippi. Florida continued dry, also Arizona and southern California. Lack of winter precipitation across the northern border from Wisconsin westward is of little significance, though melting of the snow provided beneficial moisture. In the South, growth of grains and winter crops was well advanced, perhaps too far if weather should turn cold. In much of this area heavy precipitation during January delayed field work. On Western ranges feed and grazing conditions were generally good during January, with a fairly good supply of old range feed. Livestock are generally in good condition, with a little more than the usual seasonal shrink.

Detailed reports of farmers' plans will not be collected until next month. So while acreages to be planted to individual crops are still being worked out, the general impression is that farmers will be in a favorable position to maintain production at the high level of recent years.

CITRUS: Production of all citrus fruit for the 1946-47 season is forecast at about 204 million boxes -- 11 percent above the 1945-46 production and 53 percent above the 1935-44 average. This forecast is based on February 1 conditions. On the morning of February 5 low temperatures damaged fruit throughout the Florida citrus area and high winds increased the heavy drop of midseason oranges and grapefruit. The full extent of the losses resulting from the cold, stormy weather cannot be determined for several weeks.

Production of oranges for the 1946-47 season is forecast at 118.8 million boxes, 18 percent larger than production in 1945-46. The total of early and mid-season oranges is 55.0 million boxes, 17 percent above last season and 51 percent above the 1935-44 average. The Valencia crop is forecast at 63.7 million boxes, 19 percent above last season and 52 percent above average. The February 1 forecast production of grapefruit is slightly less than reported on January 1. The 66.0 million box crop now indicated is 4 percent more than the 1945-46 crop and 65 percent above average.

In Florida, January temperatures were above normal except for the last week of the month. Very little rain has fallen in the Florida citrus belt since early fall. Heavy dropping of fruit continued during January. The Florida grapefruit crop, is now forecast at 33.5 million boxes, one-half million boxes less than last month's forecast, but 5 percent above the 1945-46 crop. Early and midseason Florida oranges are estimated as of February 1 at 31.0 million boxes -- the same as reported a month ago and 22 percent above last season. Valencias are forecast at 28.5 million boxes, 17 percent above last season.

Tangerines are placed at 4.8 million boxes compared with 4.2 million last season.

Utilization of the Florida crop to February 1 totaled about 21.5 million boxes of oranges, 12.2 million boxes of grapefruit, and 3.6 million boxes of tangerines compared with quantities utilized to February 1, 1946 of 20.6 million boxes of oranges, 12.5 million boxes of grapefruit, and 2.5 million boxes of tangerines. Cannery this year used 5.8 million boxes of oranges, 6.8 million boxes of grapefruit and .8 million boxes of tangerines to February 1 compared with 6.9 million boxes of oranges, 7.7 million boxes of grapefruit and .1 million boxes of tangerines to February 1, 1946.

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Texas citrus groves are generally in good condition. January rainfall was very light, but the water supply for irrigation has been sufficient. Texas grapefruit production is estimated at 25.0 million boxes—one million boxes more than the 1945-46 production. Orange production is placed at 5.5 million boxes, 15 percent larger than last season's crop. About 3.4 million are early and midseason varieties and 2.1 million Valencias. Utilization of Texas grapefruit to February 1 totaled about 9.6 million boxes of which nearly 4.0 million boxes were processed and the balance used fresh. Last year nearly 12 million boxes were utilized to February 1 of which about 5 million were processed. About 2.5 million boxes of Texas oranges were utilized by the end of January this year compared with about 2.8 million last season. More oranges are being taken by processors this year than in past seasons, but most of the crop is moving to fresh market as in the past.

Louisiana oranges are estimated at 390,000 boxes compared with 330,000 boxes in 1945-46 and 360,000 in 1944-45.

The Arizona grapefruit crop is forecast at 4.1 million boxes which is slightly below the January 1 figure and compares with 4.1 million in 1945-46. Orange production is placed at 1.27 million boxes, consisting of 600,000 boxes of Navel and Miscellaneous and 670,000 boxes of Valencias. Over one-half of the oranges now being moved are going for processing. Sweet seedlings were severely damaged by the low temperatures of January 3 and 4 in the Mesa area and in the area south of Phoenix, but the bulk of the damaged crop is being saved by processing. It is still too early to determine the extent of damage to Valencias. To date they have developed less than normal "size".

California citrus areas had considerable cold weather during January. Frost occurred several nights in many localities, and extensive use was made of orchard heaters. While it is probable that there was some damage, it is likely that this will result mainly in the lowering of grade and diverting to processing channels some fruit that otherwise would have gone to fresh market. California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges are forecast at 19.7 million boxes compared with 17.7 million boxes last season. The Valencia crop, for harvest in the spring, summer, and fall of 1947, is forecast at 32.4 million boxes—22 percent more than the 1945-46 crop but 16 percent less than the record crop of 1944-45. Grapefruit is forecast at 3.4 million boxes of which 1.4 million are indicated to be in the Desert Valleys and 2.0 million in other areas. California lemons are estimated at 13.9 million boxes compared with 14.5 million last season. The movement of Navels from central California has been slow and shipments are expected to extend through most of February. Shipment of Navel and Miscellaneous oranges from the southern counties was well under way by February 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms during January totaled 8.8 billion pounds, 2 percent above January 1946 but less than 1 percent under the January record of 1945 when milk cow numbers were at their peak. January milk production increased 5 percent from the December milk production of 8.4 billion pounds, appreciably more than the average seasonal increase of about 3 percent. Daily milk production per capita in January was 2.01 pounds, which is above average and above a year ago but lower than for any January during the war years (1941-1945).

Milk production per cow in herd on February 1 was 11 percent above average and the highest of record for that date. This is the twelfth consecutive month in which milk per cow in herd exceeded previous records for the corresponding months. Several factors contributed to this unusually high production per cow. January temperatures were considerably above normal throughout most of the United

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States, except for some parts of the far West and Southwest where temperatures were only slightly below normal for the month. Grains and other concentrated feeds are plentiful, and relatively favorable prices received by farmers for dairy products this winter have encouraged heavy feeding. In some areas, particularly in the Northeastern States, quality of roughage is reported better than a year ago. The percentage of milk cows milked on February 1, the usual low point for the season was the highest for that date in the last four years. Heavy culling since the peak in milk cow numbers was reached about two years ago, has increased the proportion of efficient milk producers.

Milk production per cow in herds on February 1 for the United States was 14.17 pounds in herds kept by crop reporters, 5 percent above a month earlier. All geographic divisions were up from 2 to 8 percent except the South Central States where production per cow was about 1 percent below January 1, about the usual seasonal decline. Compared with the 10-year average for February 1, milk production per cow this year was 6 to 15 percent higher in all geographic regions and 11 percent higher for the Nation as a whole. The greatest increase, 15 percent, occurred in the West North Central States. Compared to February 1 a year ago, milk production per cow in herd was up 2 to 11 percent in all geographic regions and up 5 percent for the Nation as a whole.

The percentage of milk cows reported milked on February 1 was 64.9, the highest for this date in the past 4 years but lower than any other year but 1934 since 1928. The percentage milked ranged from a low of 54.1 percent in the South Central States to a high of 72.5 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Of the 18 States for which monthly milk production estimates are made, Michigan, Wisconsin and Virginia established new high production records for January. In Wisconsin, January milk production totaled 1,098 million pounds; in Iowa 477 million pounds, lower than the preceding 6 years because of fewer milk cows, although milk produced per cow in herd set an all time record high for the month; in Michigan, 418 million pounds; and in Illinois, 415 million pounds, exceeded only in 1942 and 1945. Milk production per cow in herd for January was the highest on record for Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, North Carolina, and Montana. Compared to other years, milk production per cow in herd was rather low in Oklahoma and Oregon.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On February 1 grain and concentrates were being fed to milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents at the very high rate of 5.68 pounds per day, only slightly less than the all time high rate of feeding for this date of 5.70 pounds reported in 1943. The 1947 rate was 2 percent above the 5.56 pounds reported a year ago for the United States as a whole. This quantity was 14 percent more than the 4.98 pounds being fed on December 1, compared to the average seasonal increase between these two dates of about 16 percent. The quantity fed per cow ranged from 4.3 pounds in the South Central States to 6.6 pounds in the East North Central States. In all regions, the rate was substantially above average for this date. In the North Central area the rate of feeding was up sharply compared with February 1 last year, but in the other regions it was unchanged or lower.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Jan. average 1936-45	Jan. 1947	State	Jan. average 1936-45	Jan. 1947	State	Jan. average 1936-45	Jan. 1947
Millions pounds								
N.J.	79	86	Iowa	468	477	Mont.	45	44
Pa.	361	392	Mo.	234	269	Idaho	87	92
Ind.	238	255	N. Dak.	129	132	Utah	45	51
Ill.	395	415	Kans.	216	215	Wash.	137	136
Mich.	362	418	Va.	106	125	Oreg.	88	81
Wis.	895	1,098	N.C.	101	108	Other		
			Okla.	162	172	States	3,967	4,242
						U.S.	8,115	8,808

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

2/ Preliminary. May be slightly revised in connection with 1946. Annual and monthly estimates to be released February 18, 1947.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Ample feed supplies and favorable weather resulted in record high egg production in January. A new high rate of lay more than offset a 6 percent decrease in the number of layers on farms. Farm flocks laid 4,568,000,000 eggs in January — 6 percent more than in January last year and 48 percent more than the 1936-45 average. Egg production was at record levels in the North Atlantic and North Central States and exceeded the production of January last year in all other parts of the country except the West where it was the same.

Rate of egg production during January was 11.6 eggs per layer, compared with 10.3 in January last year and the average of 8.4 eggs. The rate was at peak levels in all parts of the country, with increases from a year ago ranging from 6 percent in the North Atlantic to 19 percent in the South Central States.

Layers in farm flocks averaged 394,908,000 birds during January — 6 percent less than in January last year, but 9 percent more than average. Layers were fewer than last year in all parts of the country. Decreases from last year were 10 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the West, 5 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States, 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the East North Central States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms February 1 totaled 413,801,000 birds — 8 percent fewer than a year ago and 4 percent below the 1941-45 average. All parts of the country show a smaller number of potential layers than a year ago. Decreases were 13 percent in the South Central, 9 percent in the West, 8 percent in the North Atlantic, 7 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic and 5 percent in the East North Central States.

Pullets not of laying age on February 1 numbered 23,355,000 birds — 34 percent less than a year ago and 32 percent below the 5-year average. This is the smallest number of non-laying pullets on farms since 1942, because of the much earlier than usual hatch last year and the consequent earlier movement of pullets into laying flocks. Numbers were below last year in all parts of the country. Decreases were 55 percent in the North Atlantic, 39 percent in the North Central States, 38 percent in the West, 28 percent in the South Central and 17 percent in the South Atlantic States.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	North : Atlantic	E. North : Central	W. North : Central	South : Atlantic	South : Central	Western	United States
Av. 1941-45 2/	54,286	83,910	125,034	40,906	89,003	38,634	431,774
1946 2/	61,191	85,543	130,337	42,992	90,052	40,356	450,471
1947	56,035	81,136	121,020	40,277	78,790	36,543	413,801

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Av. 1941-45 2/	2,812	4,833	8,749	5,083	9,877	3,014	34,369
1946 2/	3,998	5,221	7,064	5,533	10,466	3,017	35,299
1947	1,816	3,203	4,329	4,583	7,558	1,866	23,355

2/ Revised.

Prices received for eggs in mid-January averaged 41.3 cents per dozen compared with 47.0 cents in mid-December. Mid-January egg prices have been about the same for the last three years but feed prices have increased from \$ 2.86 to \$3.46 per hundred pounds. Egg markets were irregular during January.

Chicken prices on January 15 averaged 25.6 cents per pound compared with 27.4 cents a month earlier, 23.5 cents a year ago, and the average of 17.4 cents. Market prices on heavy fowl and roasters held steady, but prices on young stock exhibited a definite downward trend. Prices of fryers and broilers broke sharply under heavy marketings.

Live turkey prices dropped from 35.8 cents per pound in mid-December to 30.7 cents in mid-January. This 14 percent drop was more than five times the usual seasonal decline. Record storage stocks of turkeys on January 1 of 130 million pounds compare with 117 million a year earlier and with a 5-year average of 61 million pounds.

The mid-January cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.46 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.54 in December and the 1936-45 average cost of \$2.08. The relationship between the price of eggs and the price of feed was less favorable than a year ago. Poultry-meat animal price relationships were also less favorable for poultry producers than a year ago.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS

Farmers plan to buy about 6 percent fewer baby chicks this year, than they bought in 1946. Some difference between their February 1 plans and their actual purchases is to be expected, depending on egg and feed prices during the season. In mid-January egg prices were about the same as a year earlier, while the cost of the farm poultry ration was up about 16 percent.

Farmers on February 1, 1946 intended to purchase 14 percent fewer chicks than in 1945, but mainly because of a sharp drop in egg prices they actually purchased 17 percent fewer chicks. In 1944 their baby chick purchases were 1 percent less than their February intentions. In 1943 they exceeded February 1 intentions by 4 percent and 1942 by 3 percent. Growers plan decreases this year in all parts of the country, except the Middle Atlantic States, where an increase of 3 percent is planned. Decreases planned this year are 9 percent in the West North Central, 8 percent in the East North Central and Pacific Coast States, 7 percent in New England and the South Atlantic States, 5 percent in the East South Central, and 4 percent in the West South Central and Mountain States.

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Farmers reported that about 74 percent of their chicks purchased last year were straight run chicks, 22 percent were pullet chicks and 4 percent cockerels. This year they plan to buy 72 percent straight run chicks, 24 percent pullets and 4 percent cockerels. Farmers in New England, the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, East South Central and West South Central States expect to increase the proportion of pullet chicks this year and decrease the proportion of straight run chicks. In the West North Central States farmers plan to buy about the same proportion of straight run chicks but slightly more pullets than in 1946. Very little change from last year is planned in the South Atlantic and Mountain States. In the Pacific Coast States farmers plan to buy fewer pullet chicks and more straight run chicks than in 1946.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS, IN 1947
(Based upon reports from crop correspondents)

Geographic Divisions	: Intended:			Percent of total		
	: purchases:			: Baby chicks bought in 1946		
	: as a % of:			: Baby chicks intended in 1947		
	: 1946 pur-:			: Straight : Pullet : Cockerel		
	: chases :			: run : chicks : chicks		
				Percent		
New England	93	59	36	5	52	44
Middle Atlantic	103	63	32	5	58	37
E.N.Central	92	71	26	3	69	27
W.N.Central	91	73	21	6	73	23
South Atlantic	93	83	14	3	82	13
E.S.Central	95	82	13	5	81	17
W.S.Central	96	82	14	4	80	17
Mountain	96	69	26	5	70	26
Pacific	92	52	42	6	57	37
United States	93.8	73.3	22.3	4.4	71.7	24.1

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Condition Feb. 1, 1947				Production 2/		
	Average: 1938-45	1946	1947	Average: 1935-44	1944	1945	Indicated 1946
ORANGES:	Percent				Thousand boxes		
California, all	79	73	80	45,412	60,500	44,180	52,100
Navels and Misc. 3/	80	73	79	17,882	22,100	17,680	19,700
Valencias	79	73	81	27,530	38,400	26,500	32,400
Florida, all	73	67	75	29,640	42,800	49,800	59,500
Early and Midseason	4/71	66	76	16,545	21,700	25,400	31,000
Valencias	4/71	69	75	13,095	21,100	24,400	28,500
Texas, all 3/	76	81	80	2,539	4,400	4,800	5,500
Early and Midseason	---	---	---	1,477	2,600	2,880	3,350
Valencias	---	79	81	1,062	1,800	1,920	2,150
Arizona, all 3/	79	77	79	600	1,150	1,210	1,270
Navels and Misc.	---	---	---	284	550	570	600
Valencias	---	77	79	316	600	640	670
Louisiana, all 3/	66	82	91	279	360	330	390
5 States 5/	77	71	78	78,470	109,210	100,320	118,760
Total Early & Midseason 6/	---	---	---	36,466	47,310	46,860	55,040
Total Valencias	---	---	---	42,004	61,900	53,460	63,720
TANGERINES:							
Florida	64	66	72	2,980	4,000	4,200	4,800
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES							
5 States 5/	---	---	---	81,450	113,210	104,520	123,560
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	63	63	67	20,780	22,300	32,000	33,500
Seedless	4/64	65	69	7,840	8,400	14,000	18,000
Other	4/59	62	66	12,940	13,900	18,000	15,500
Texas, all	73	79	79	13,999	22,300	24,000	25,000
Arizona, all	76	74	73	2,801	3,750	4,100	4,100
California, all	76	79	76	2,503	3,830	3,450	3,390
Desert Valleys	4/79	80	78	1,104	1,530	1,220	1,390
Other	4/76	78	72	1,399	2,300	2,230	2,000
4 States 5/	68	71	72	40,083	52,180	63,550	65,990
LEMONS:							
California 5/	77	81	75	11,520	12,550	14,500	13,900
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	67	66	43	116	250	200	7/ 170

1/ Condition reported on Feb. 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year.
 2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, except for Florida lines, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ In Calif. and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. 7/ December 1 indicated production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Div.	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/		
	Feb. 1 Av.:	Feb. 1,	Feb. 1,	Feb. 1 Av.:	Feb. 1,	Feb. 1,
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	12.4	13.0	13.6	4.8	5.9	5.6
N.H.	14.5	15.3	16.4	4.9	5.6	5.3
Vt.	13.6	13.0	14.0	4.8	5.2	5.6
Mass.	17.3	16.1	17.6	6.5	6.3	6.6
Conn.	17.0	15.9	17.1	5.9	6.0	6.0
N.Y.	16.3	16.7	17.5	5.6	6.5	6.3
N.J.	19.4	18.9	20.2	8.2	8.4	8.6
Pa.	16.1	16.6	15.9	6.6	7.3	7.4
N.Atl.	16.12	16.28	17.07	5.9	6.6	6.5
Ohio	14.2	14.8	15.4	6.3	6.7	6.8
Ind.	13.0	12.8	14.2	6.0	5.8	6.6
Ill.	14.7	16.2	16.2	6.8	6.9	7.5
Mich.	16.5	16.9	17.7	5.7	6.2	6.5
Wis.	15.8	17.2	17.4	4.9	6.0	6.1
E.N.Cent.	15.15	16.09	16.49	5.8	6.3	6.6
Minn.	16.9	17.7	18.9	5.1	5.8	6.5
Iowa	14.3	15.8	16.1	6.9	7.5	7.6
Mo.	8.6	9.6	10.0	4.7	5.0	5.0
N.Dak.	11.8	12.8	13.7	4.0	4.8	5.4
S.Dak.	10.8	11.9	12.3	3.5	4.7	4.7
Nebr.	12.6	13.5	15.3	4.4	6.1	6.4
Kans.	13.0	12.7	14.5	4.7	5.4	5.7
W.N.Cent.	12.93	13.92	14.93	5.1	5.9	6.2
Md.	14.1	14.2	15.6	6.4	7.6	7.6
Va.	10.2	11.3	11.6	4.8	4.8	5.2
W.Va.	8.6	9.4	10.5	3.8	3.8	3.9
N.C.	10.5	10.8	11.5	4.9	5.4	5.3
S.C.	9.6	9.8	10.2	3.8	3.5	3.8
Ga.	8.2	7.7	8.3	3.7	3.8	4.0
S. Atl.	10.26	10.50	11.62	4.6	4.8	4.8
Ky.	9.3	9.7	10.1	5.9	5.9	5.8
Tenn.	8.5	8.5	9.5	4.9	4.6	4.7
Ala.	7.6	8.0	8.0	4.4	5.7	4.3
Miss.	5.8	5.9	6.0	3.7	4.0	3.0
Ark.	6.8	6.3	6.7	3.7	3.4	3.3
Okla.	8.9	9.1	10.0	3.9	3.8	4.3
Tex.	7.4	7.5	8.0	3.7	4.4	4.7
S.Cent.	7.90	8.11	8.60	4.1	4.4	4.3
Mont.	12.8	12.7	14.4	3.6	4.0	4.4
Idaho	15.5	16.5	15.6	2.9	3.8	3.5
Wyo.	12.0	13.7	16.6	2.5	3.4	3.7
Colo.	13.4	13.5	14.7	3.6	4.0	4.6
Utah	15.6	16.7	17.4	2.8	4.0	4.0
Wash.	15.3	16.3	16.0	4.8	5.7	5.6
Oreg.	13.3	13.0	13.9	3.9	4.7	4.7
Calif.	16.4	18.0	18.0	3.7	5.3	3.7
West.	14.36	15.47	16.14	3.7	4.8	4.4
U.S.	12.80	13.47	14.17	5.01	5.56	5.68

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)".

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 10, 1947

February 1, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers in:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during January:		100 layers		During January : Jan. to Dec., incl.			
Division:	1946 1/2	1947	1946 1/2	1947	1946 1/2	1947	1945 1/2	1946 1/2
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,328	2,084	1,662	1,686	39	35	407	374
N.H.	2,310	2,132	1,538	1,699	36	36	399	364
Vt.	993	874	1,655	1,680	16	15	178	170
Mass.	5,322	4,670	1,696	1,745	90	81	935	871
R.I.	566	531	1,581	1,615	9	9	92	96
Conn.	3,190	2,931	1,600	1,677	51	49	514	531
N.Y.	14,554	13,616	1,420	1,507	207	205	2,162	2,174
N.J.	8,166	8,648	1,376	1,414	112	122	1,079	1,162
Pa.	20,134	19,760	1,290	1,423	260	281	2,614	2,938
N. ATL.	52,563	55,246	1,425	1,508	820	833	8,380	8,680
Ohio	17,566	16,974	1,153	1,240	203	210	2,571	2,570
Ind.	14,419	14,578	1,060	1,203	153	175	2,062	2,038
Ill.	20,570	19,634	973	1,107	200	217	2,757	2,689
Mich.	11,768	11,060	1,147	1,190	135	132	1,616	1,643
Wis.	16,461	16,393	1,277	1,321	210	217	2,315	2,385
E. N. CENT.	80,284	78,632	1,115	1,202	901	951	11,321	11,325
Minn.	27,716	26,819	1,308	1,426	363	382	3,831	4,069
Iowa	32,692	31,097	1,066	1,234	348	384	4,327	4,417
Mo.	21,191	19,670	877	1,063	186	209	2,890	2,764
N. Dak.	4,772	4,586	831	899	40	41	615	585
S. Dak.	8,116	8,092	831	1,076	67	87	1,026	1,066
Nebr.	13,862	13,207	1,048	1,265	145	167	1,947	1,913
Kans.	15,495	14,488	1,008	1,240	156	180	2,136	2,072
W. N. CENT.	123,844	117,952	1,054	1,222	1,305	1,450	16,772	16,886
Del.	1,006	882	1,063	1,194	11	11	132	138
Md.	3,656	3,504	1,063	1,184	39	41	490	509
Va.	9,064	8,487	930	1,156	84	98	1,177	1,171
W. Va.	3,674	3,512	967	1,042	36	37	484	484
N.C.	8,588	8,330	679	812	58	68	1,031	980
S.C.	3,612	3,322	527	592	19	20	382	353
Ga.	6,298	6,218	552	645	35	40	655	635
Fla.	2,118	1,901	868	868	18	17	240	235
S. ATL.	38,016	36,156	789	918	300	332	4,591	4,505
Ky.	9,984	9,356	812	992	81	93	1,191	1,230
Tenn.	9,206	8,913	651	825	60	74	1,084	1,055
Ala.	6,637	6,040	515	626	34	38	664	653
Miss.	6,016	5,515	459	502	28	28	591	552
Ark.	6,430	5,815	428	499	28	29	695	684
La.	3,770	3,226	484	480	18	15	383	328
Okla.	10,966	9,606	905	1,042	99	100	1,460	1,315
Tex.	27,754	23,916	663	797	184	191	3,390	3,073
S. CENT.	80,763	72,387	652	785	532	568	2,458	8,890
Mont.	1,774	1,738	949	1,017	17	18	246	230
Idaho	2,145	2,020	1,147	1,221	25	25	280	280
Wyo.	705	715	992	1,054	7	8	88	97
Colo.	3,461	2,999	967	1,035	33	31	438	455
N. Mex.	1,130	989	800	1,054	9	10	123	128
Ariz.	536	518	1,004	1,135	5	6	77	67
Utah	2,767	2,728	1,110	1,283	31	35	438	433
Nev.	268	263	1,054	1,162	3	3	41	43
Wash.	4,996	4,637	1,454	1,407	73	65	814	766
Oreg.	3,320	2,972	1,330	1,321	44	39	489	483
Calif.	15,885	14,942	1,178	1,296	187	194	2,302	2,345
WEST	36,987	34,521	1,173	1,257	434	434	5,336	5,327
U.S.	417,957	394,908	1,027	1,157	4,292	4,568	55,858	55,613

1/ Revised.

